

FIG. 1

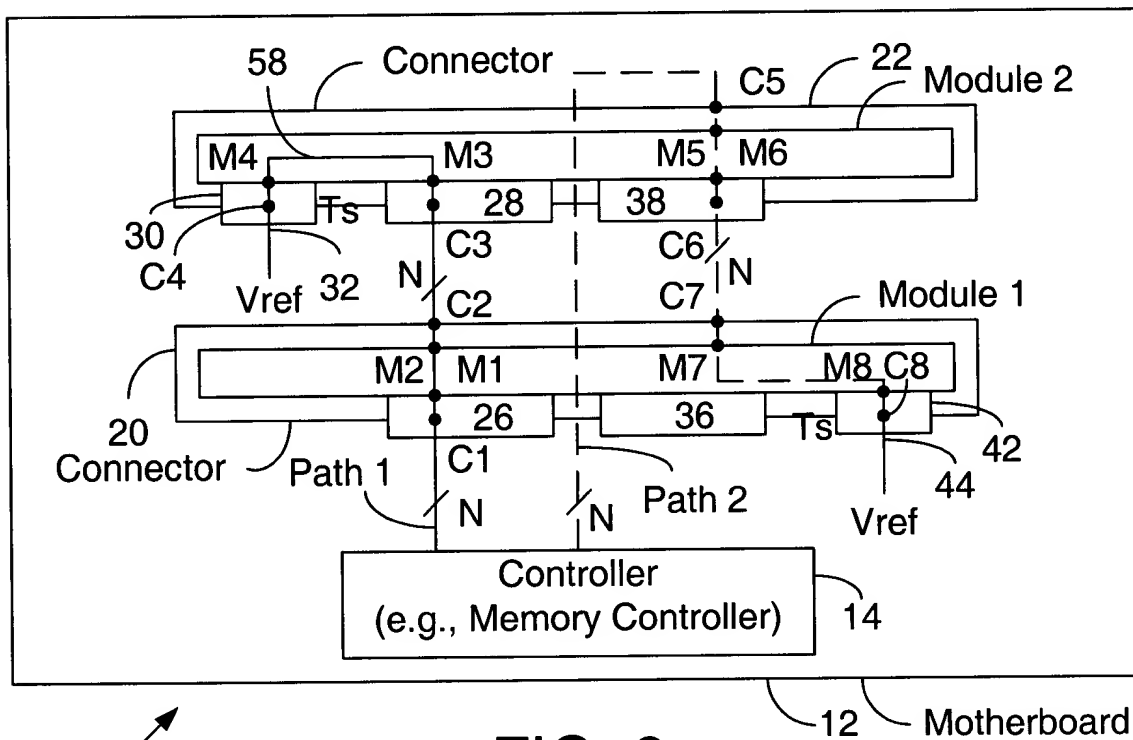


FIG. 2

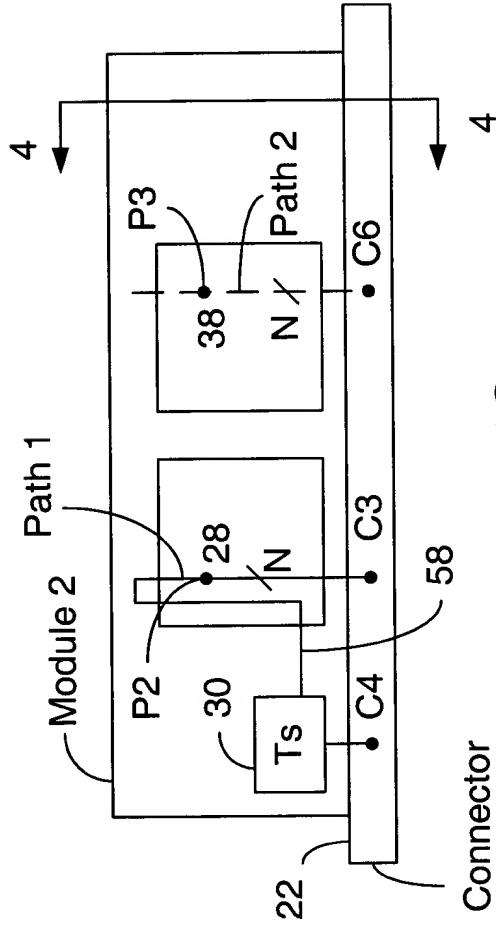


FIG. 3

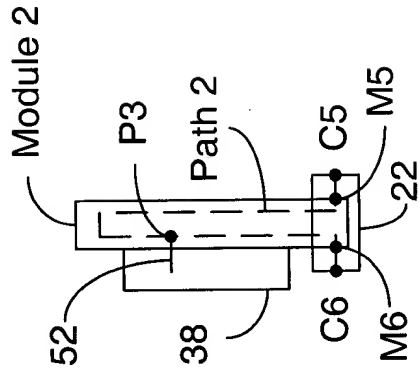


FIG. 4

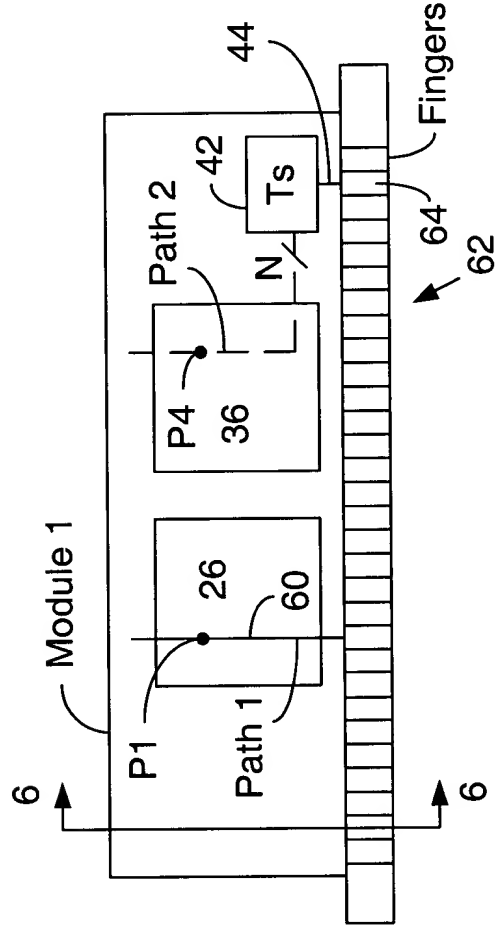


FIG. 5

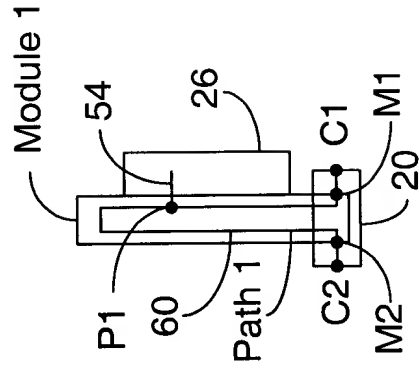


FIG. 6

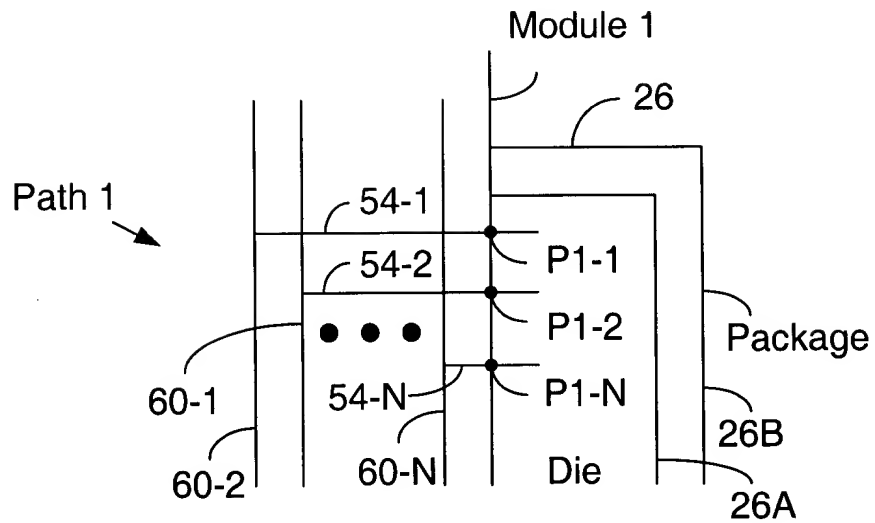


FIG. 7

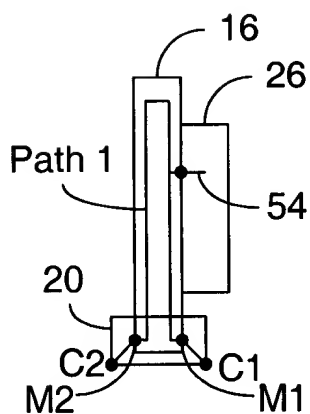


FIG. 8

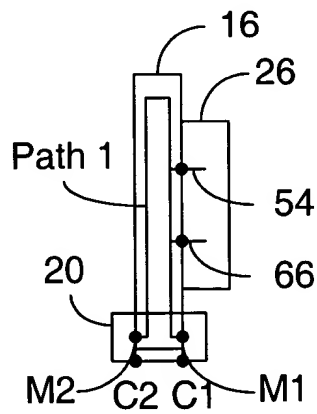


FIG. 9

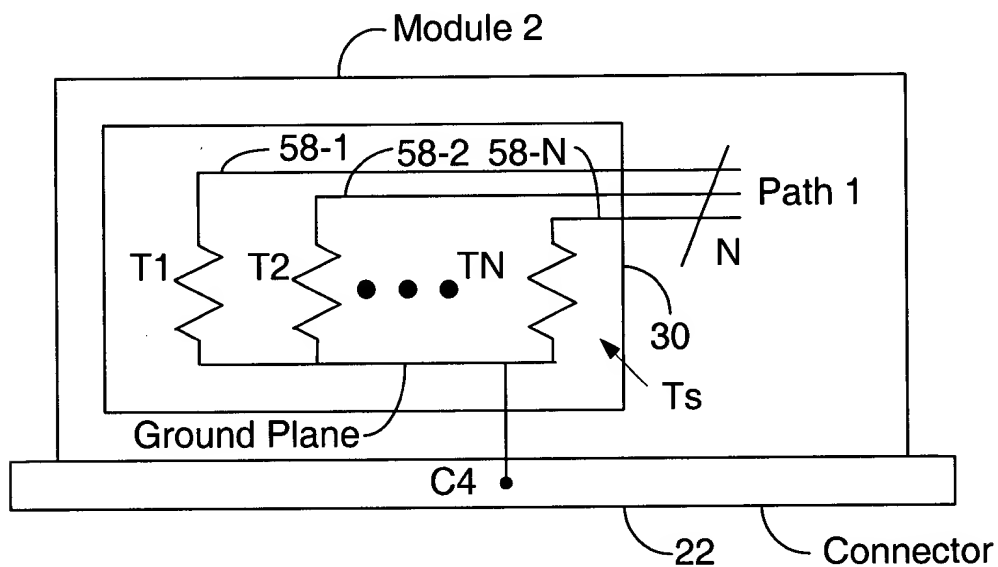


FIG. 10

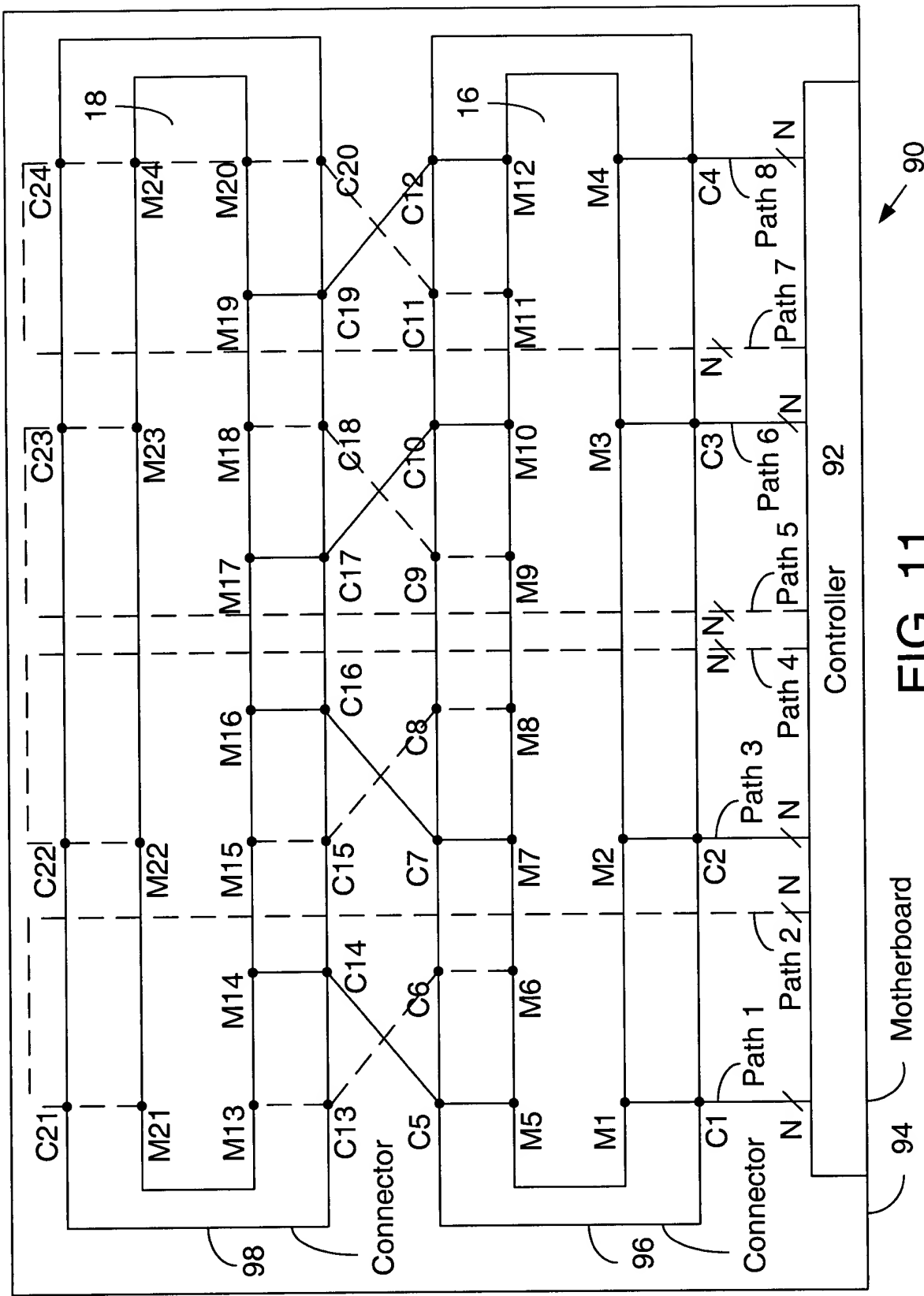


FIG. 11

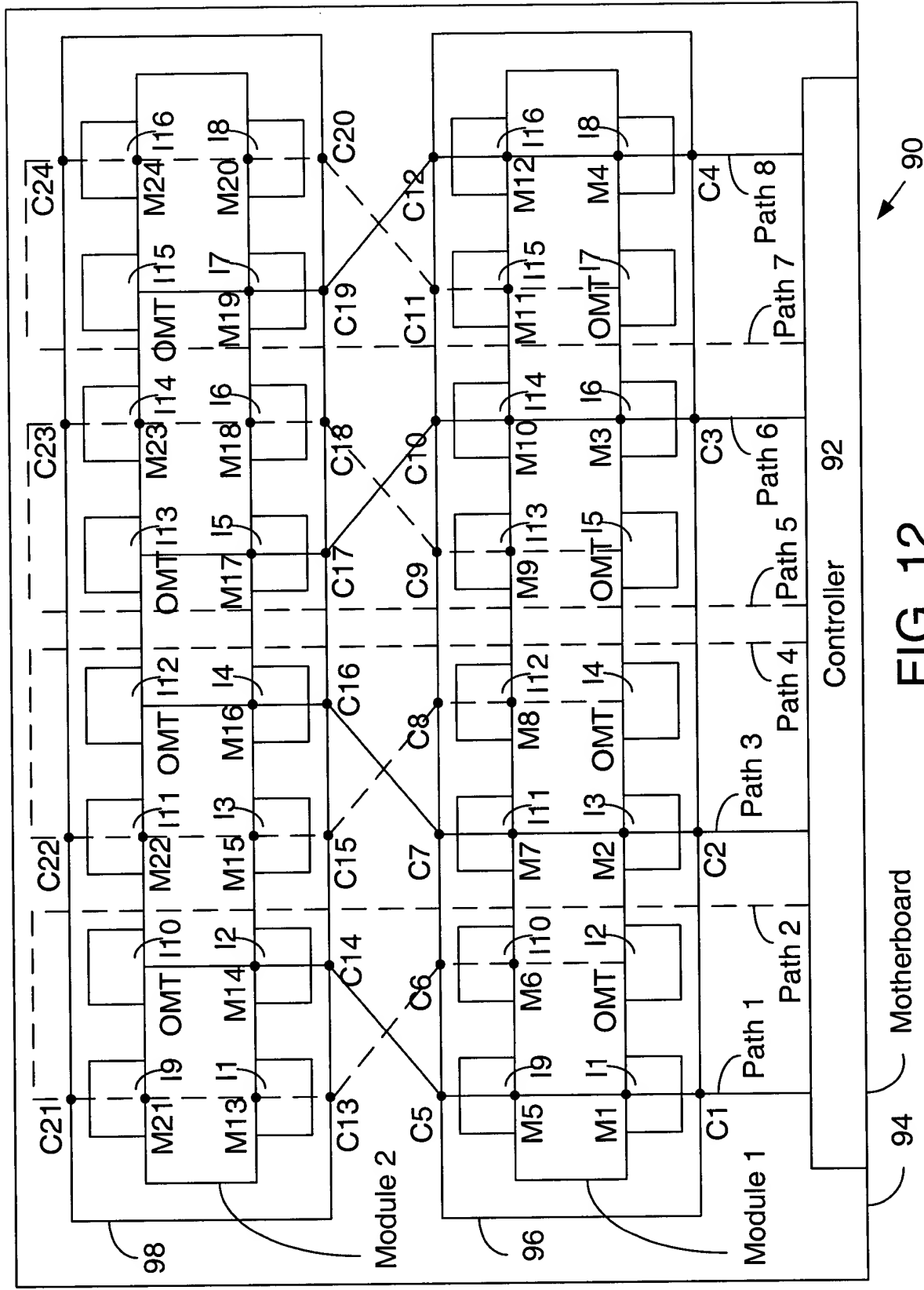
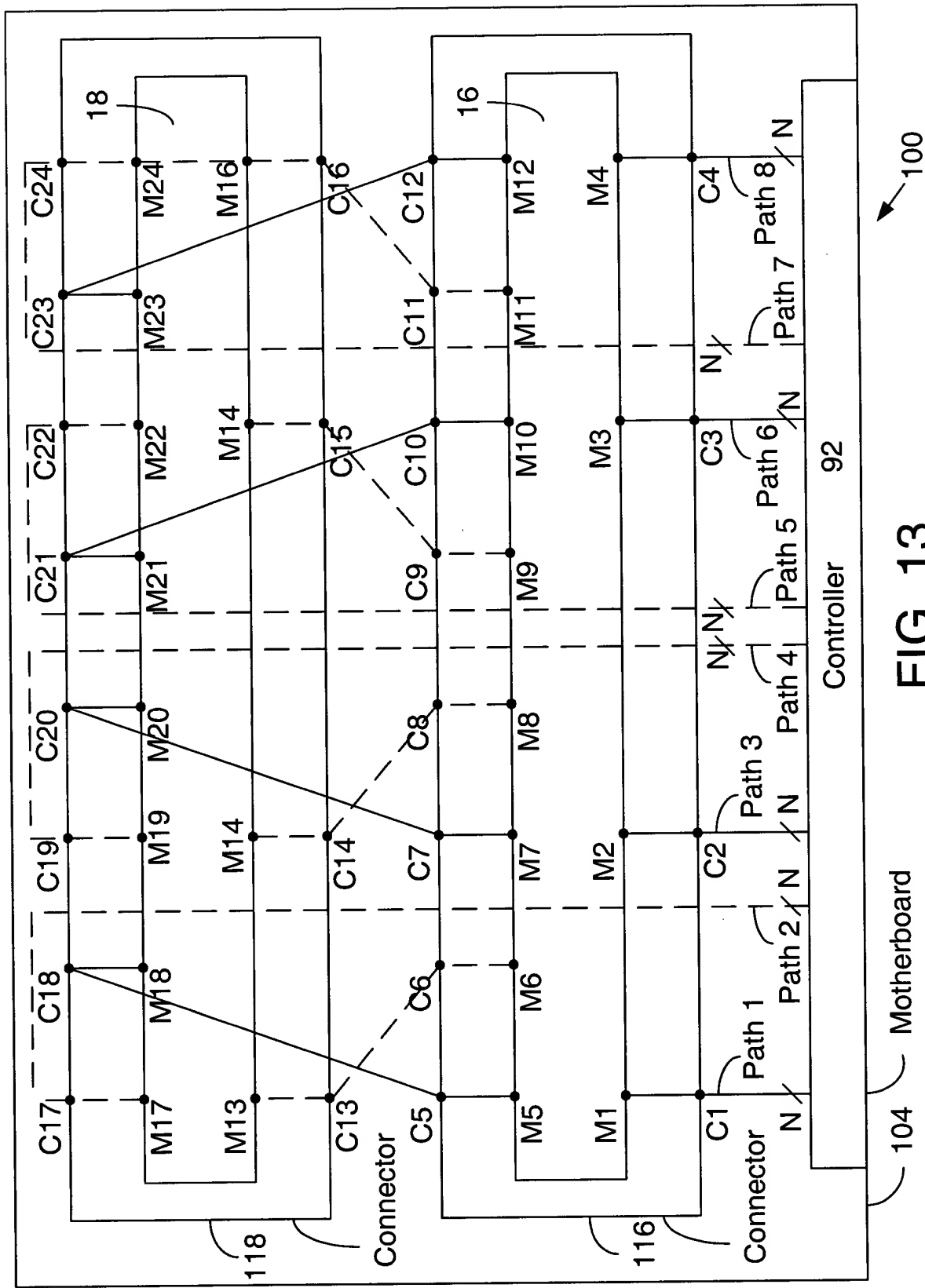
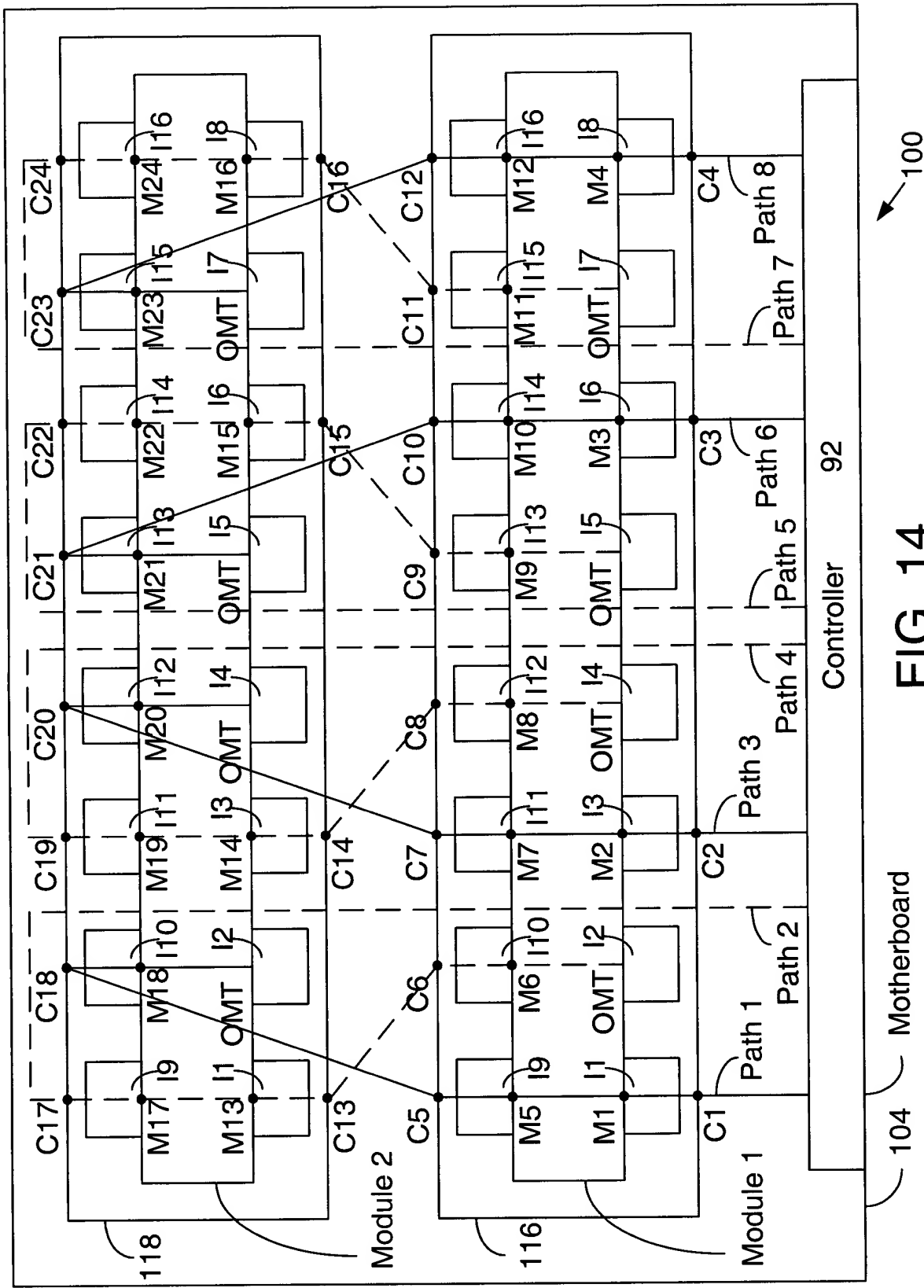


FIG. 12





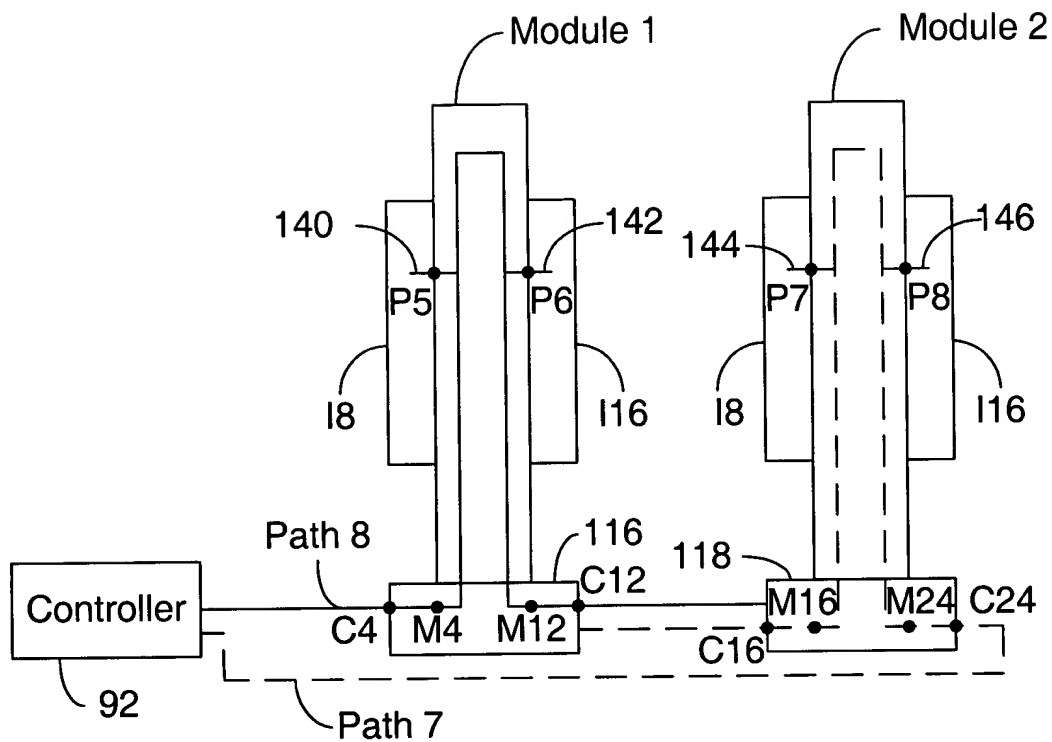


FIG. 15

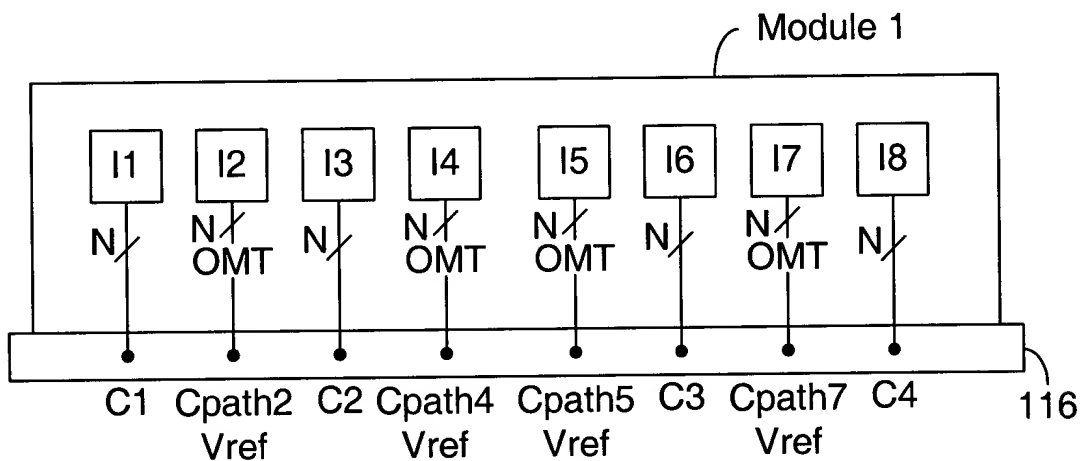


FIG. 16



FIG. 17

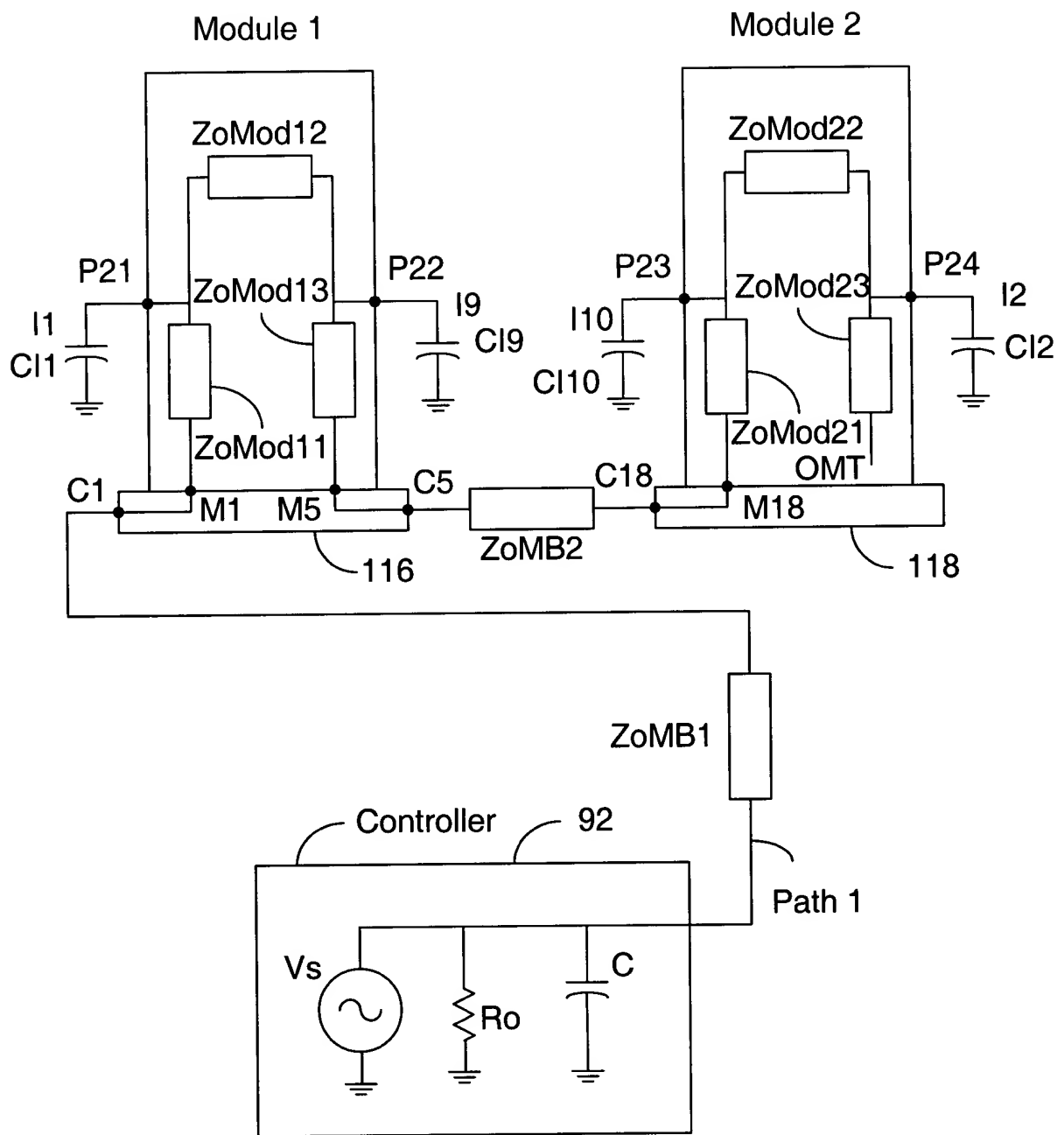


FIG. 17

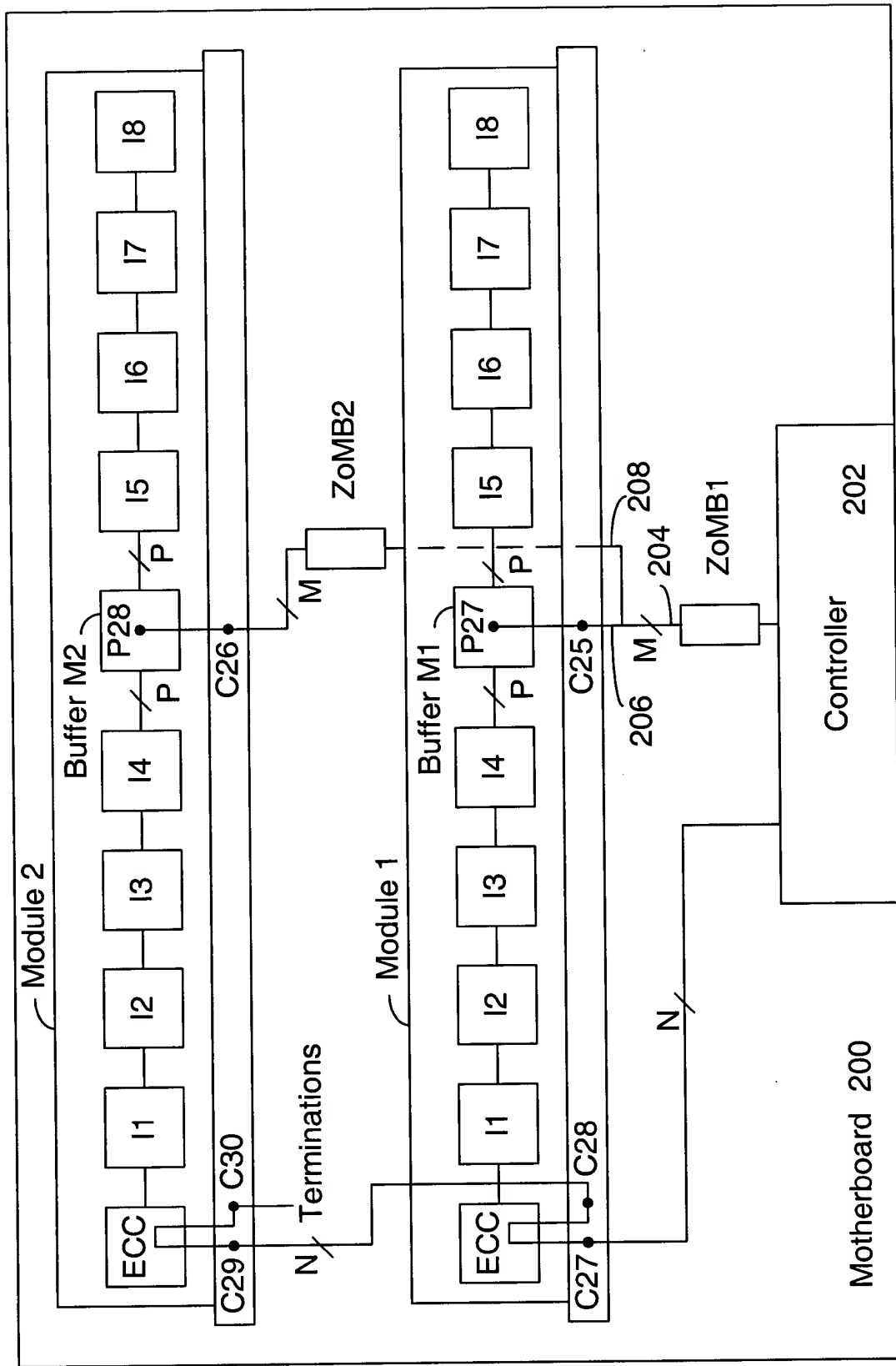


FIG. 18

FIG. 20: Schematic

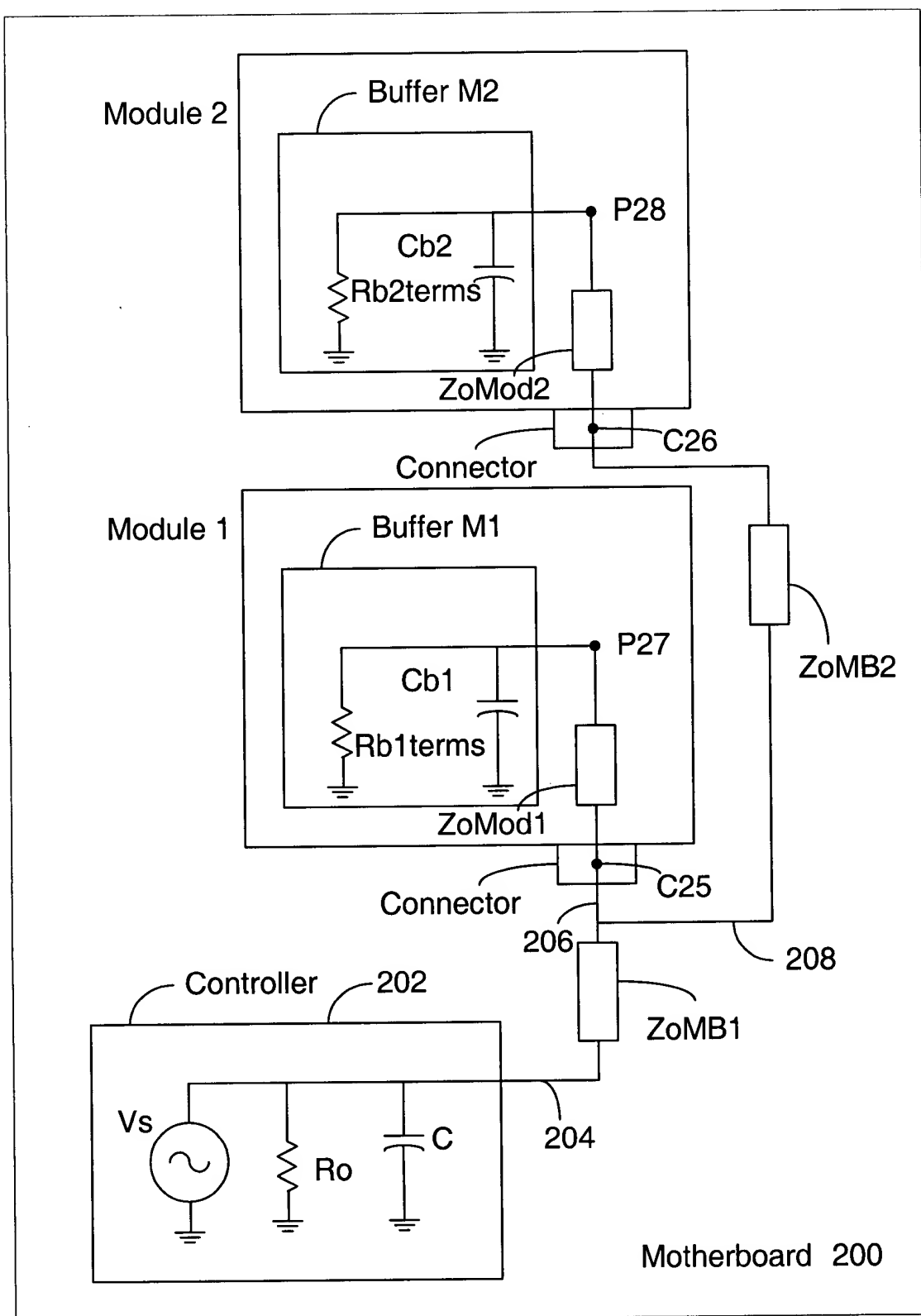


FIG. 19

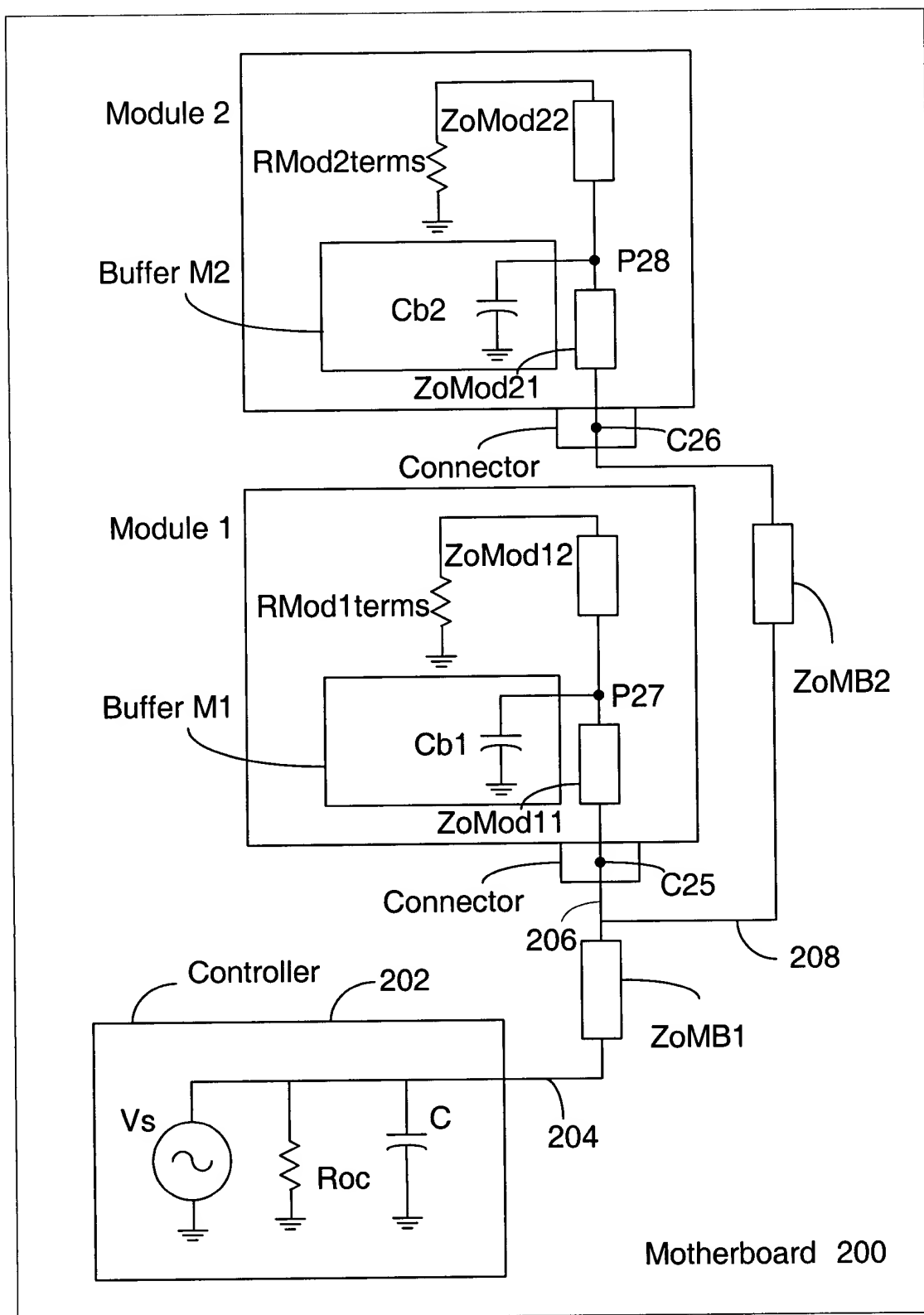


FIG. 21

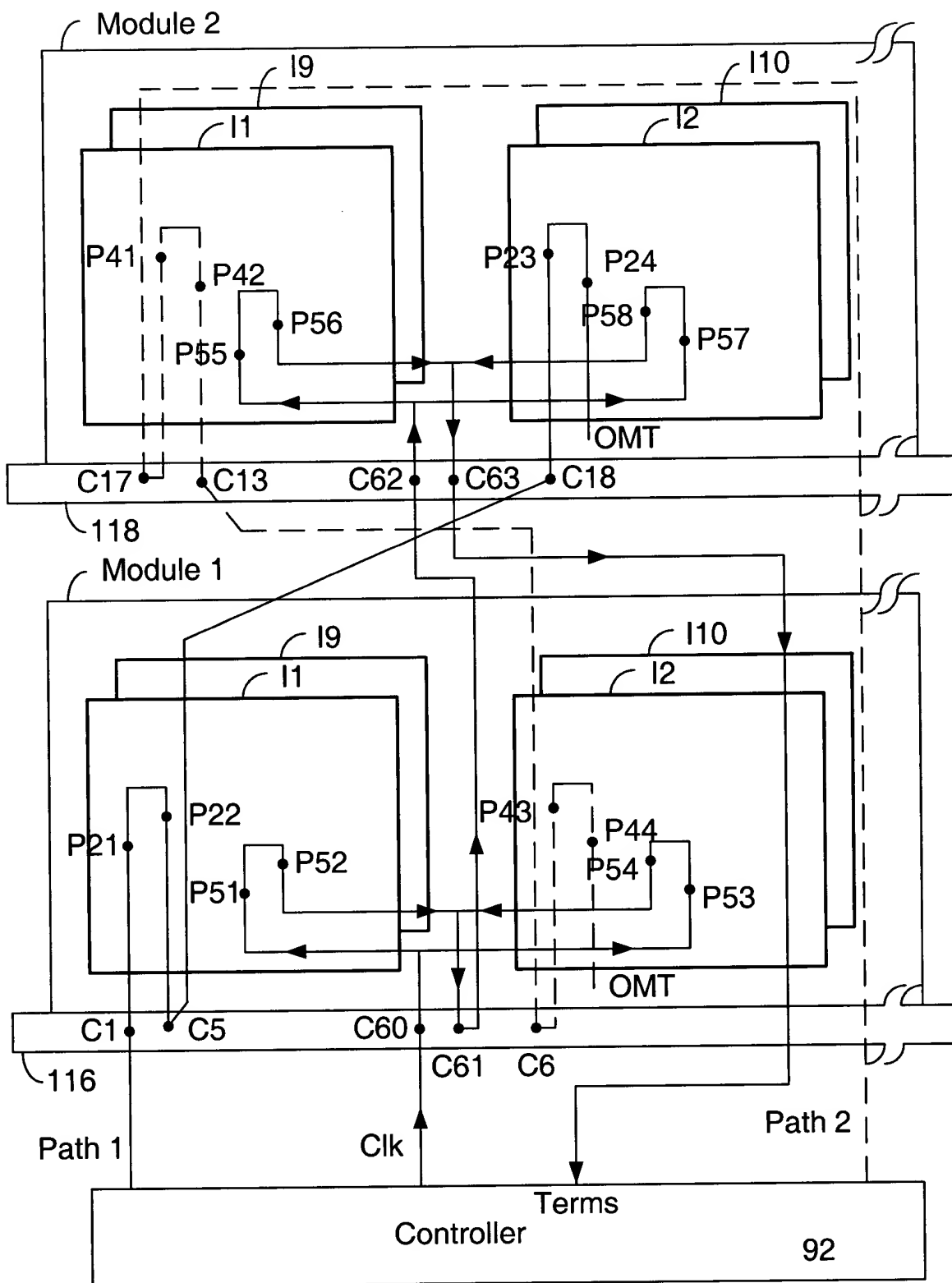


FIG. 21

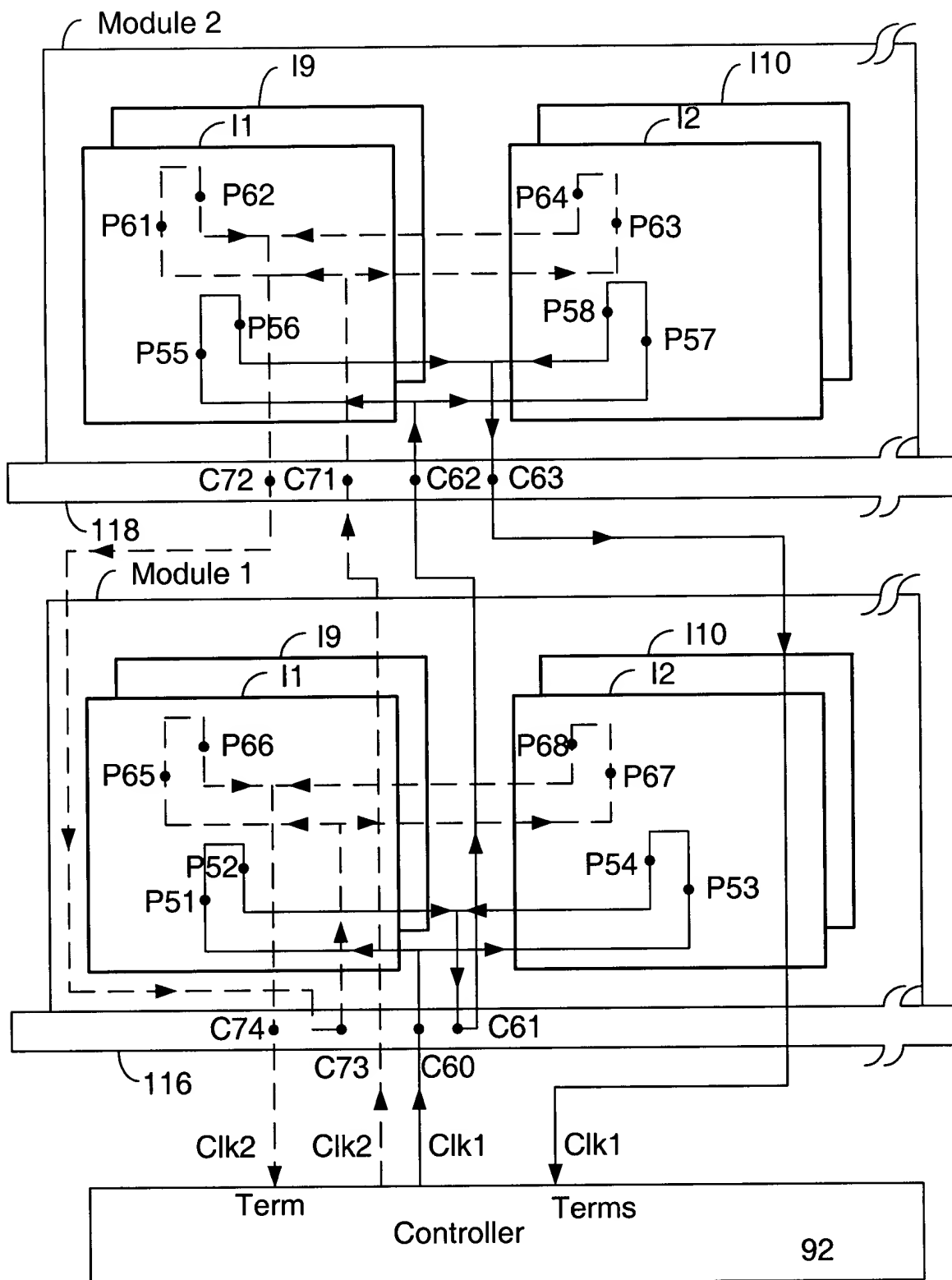
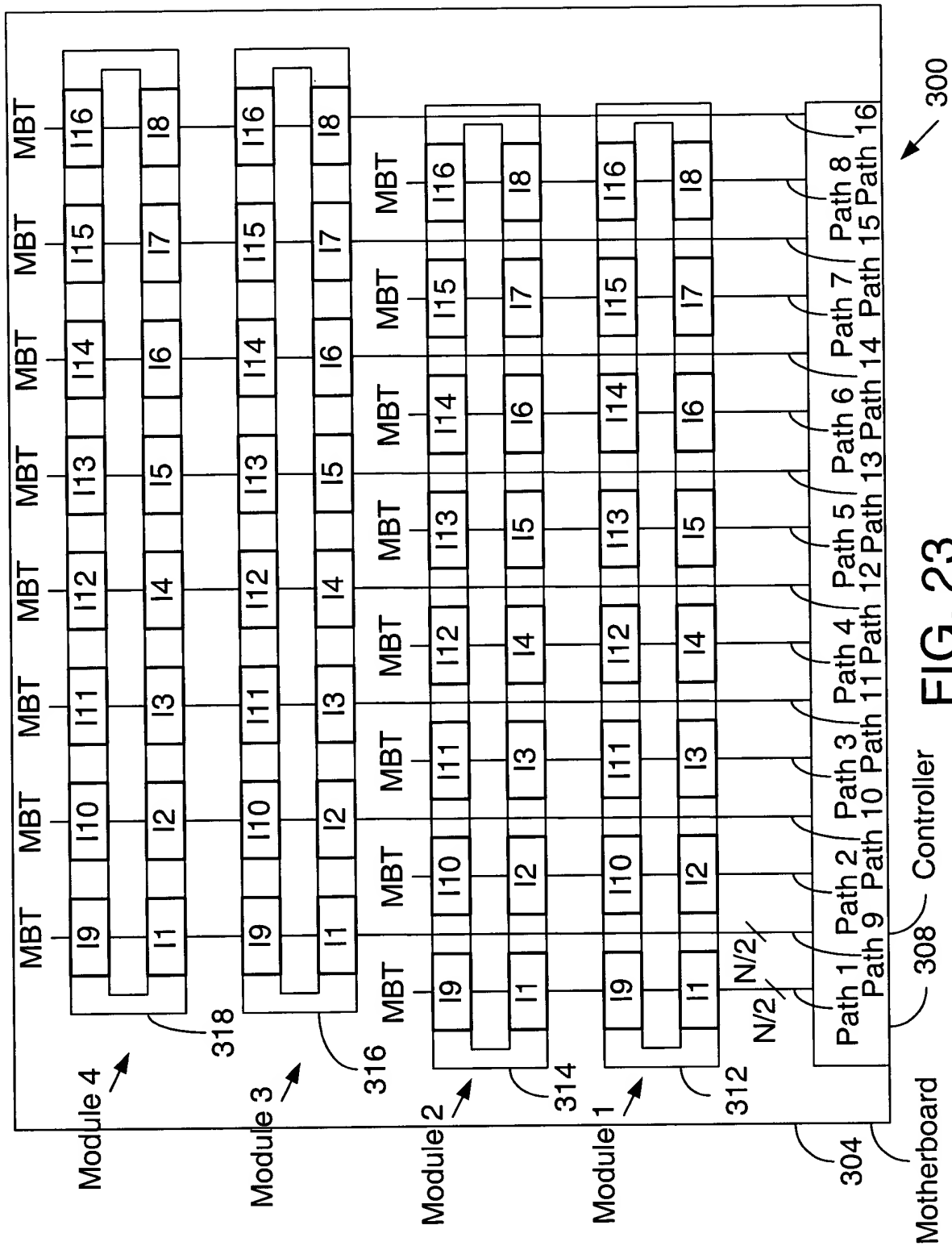
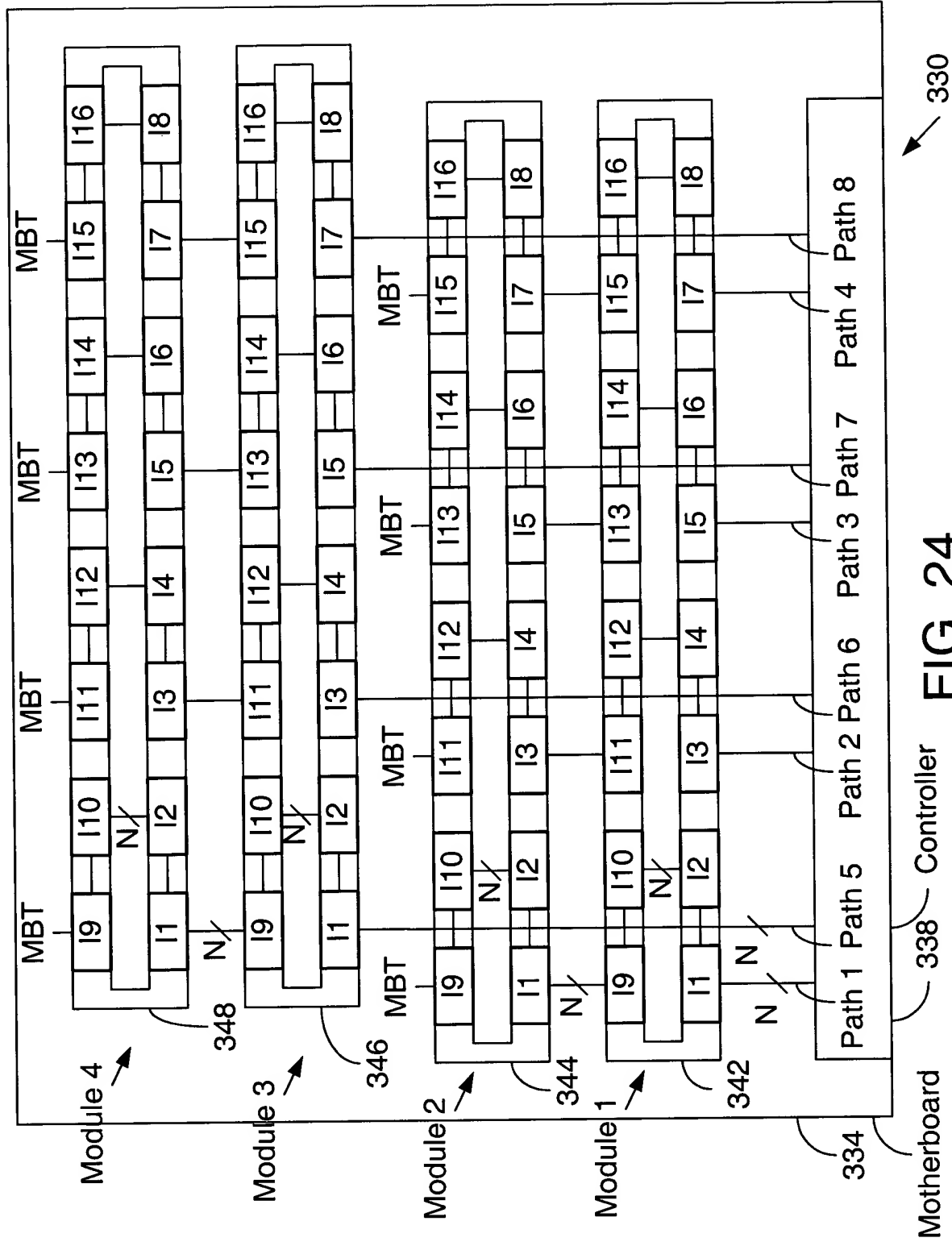


FIG. 22







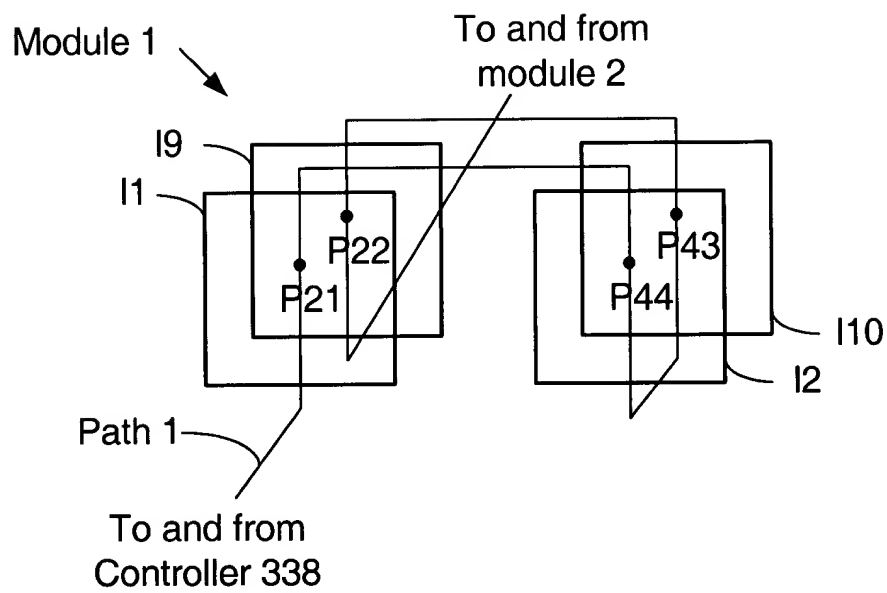


FIG. 25

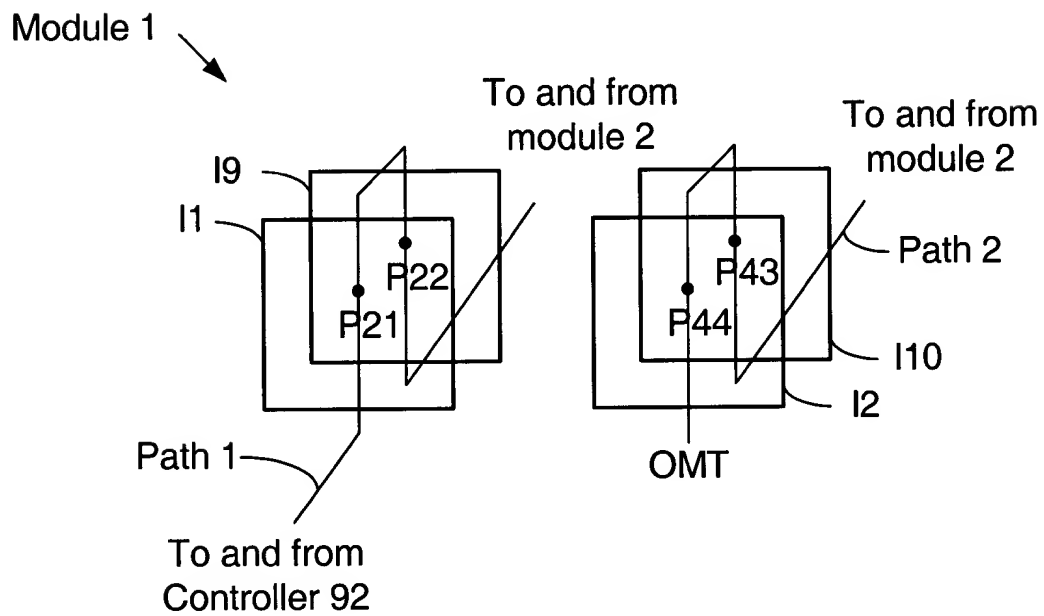


FIG. 26

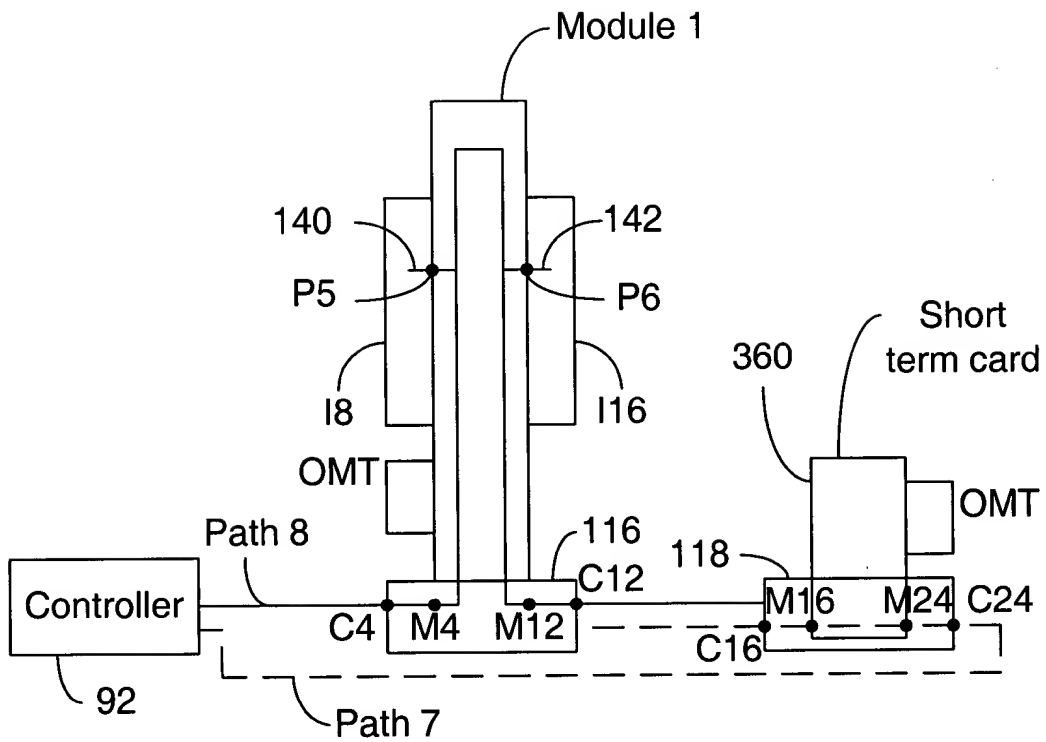


FIG. 27

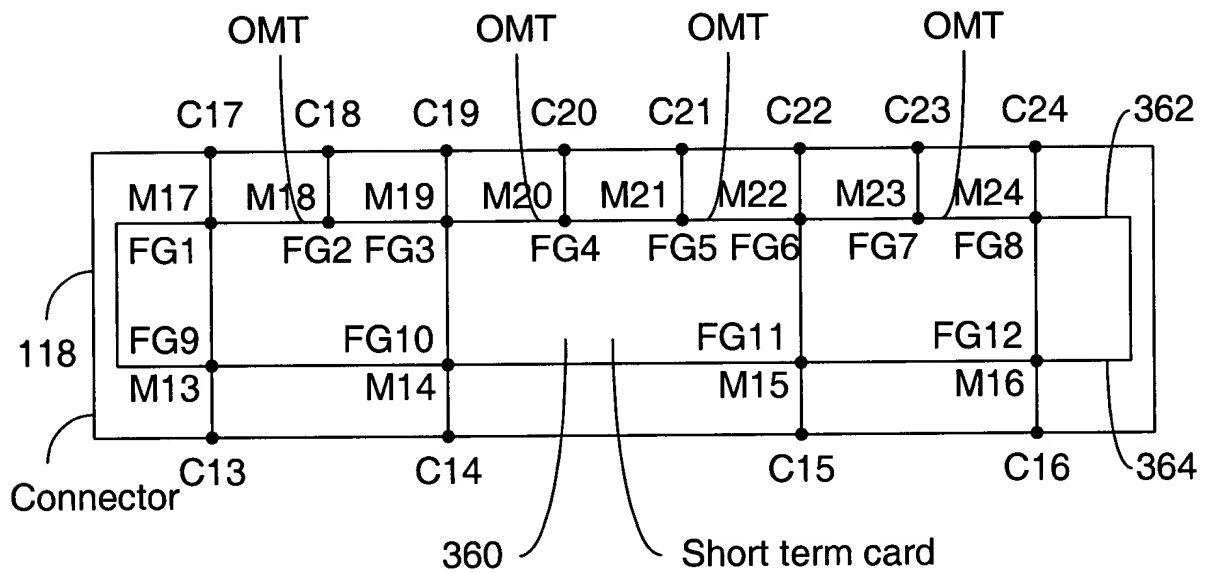


FIG. 28

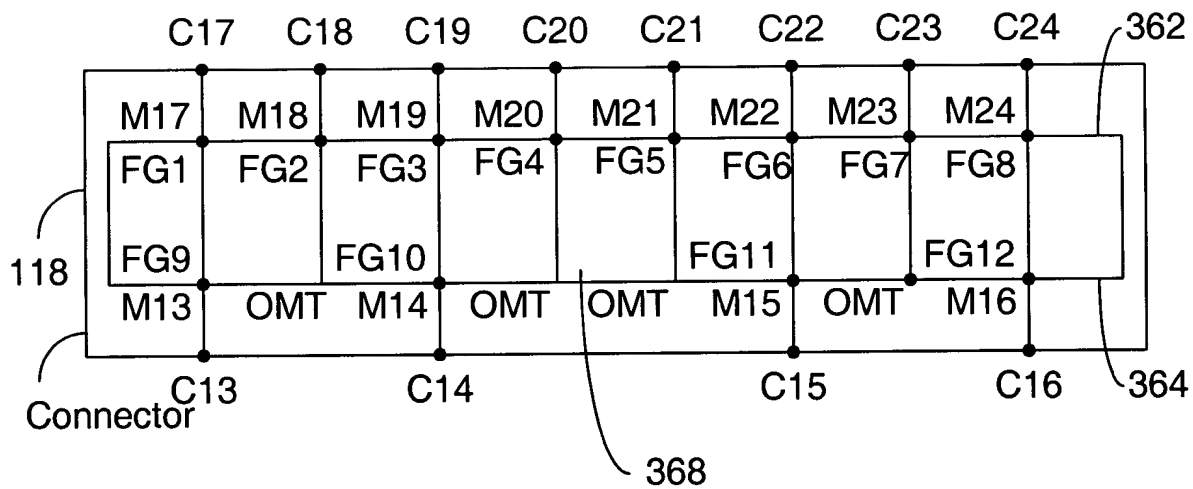


FIG. 29

000415315 029304

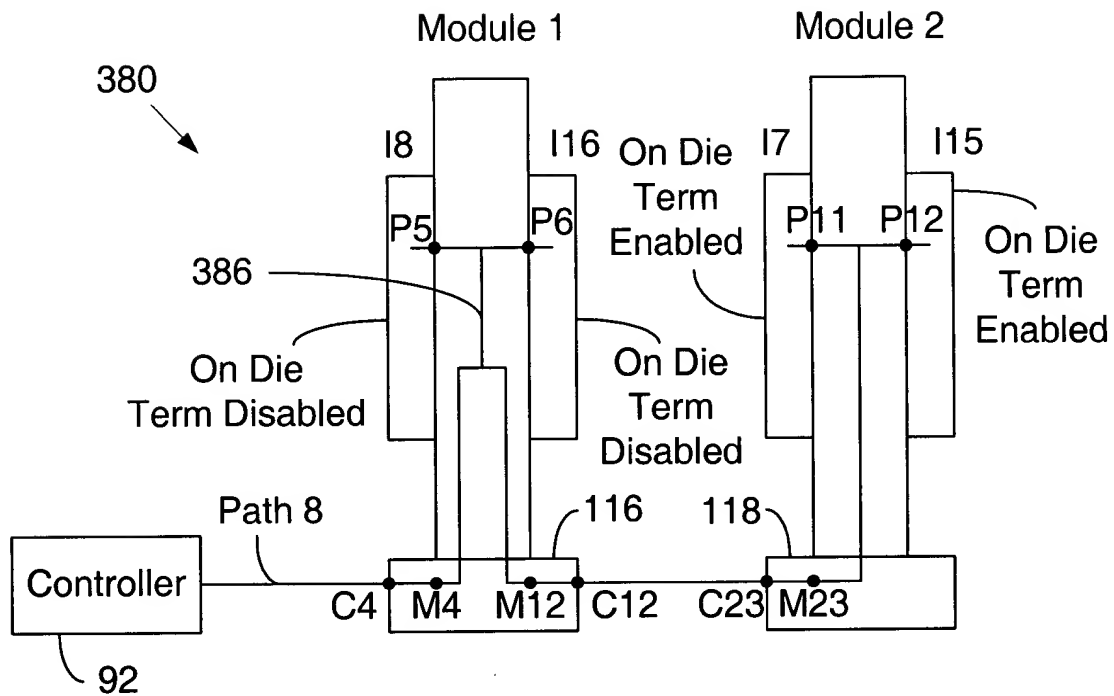


FIG. 30

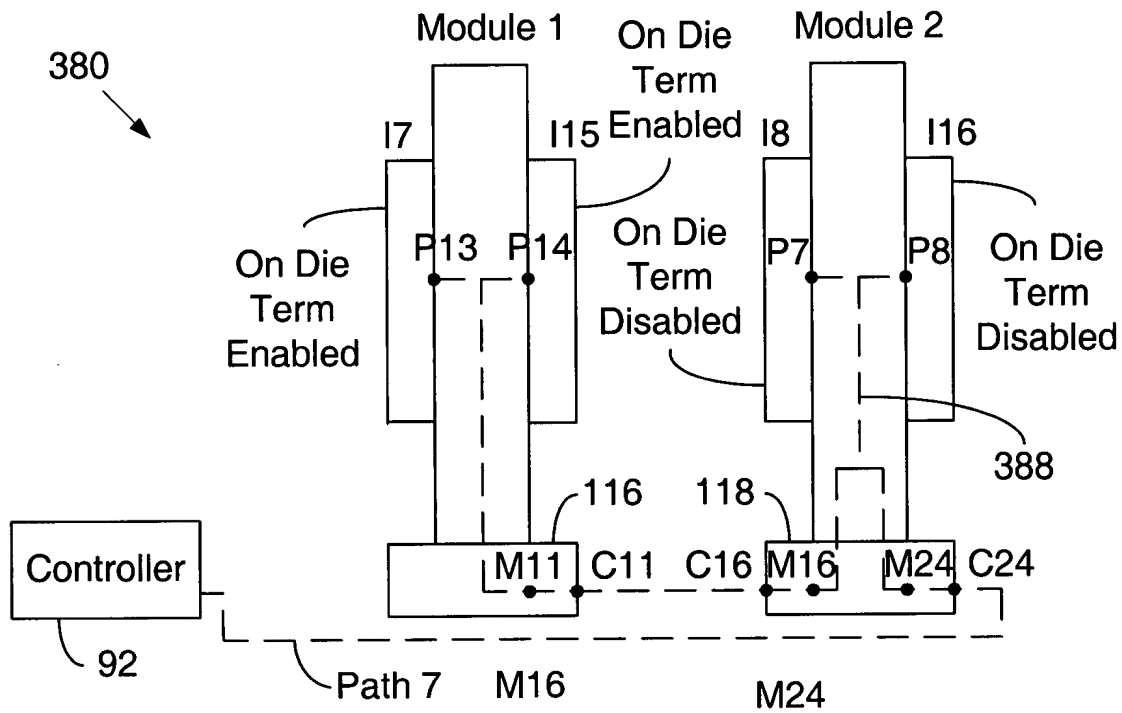


FIG. 31

The diagram illustrates a configurable voltage mode or current mode driver (400). At the top, an **Active R-term on/off selection circuit (can be from BIOS)** (408) provides control signals to a network of **R-term** components. This network includes **R-term 1** and **R-term X**, each consisting of a resistor and a transistor (T1-1, T2-1, T3-1, T1-X, T2-X, T3-X) connected to  $V_{cc}$ . The selection circuit uses multiplexers (412-1, 412-X) to route signals between these R-terms. A **Linearized Active R-term Network Bias Circuit** (410) provides biasing for the R-term network. The output of the R-term network is connected to a **Pre-driver Swing Control Circuit** (416) and a **Driver Bias Circuit** (418), which drive transistors T4 and T5. The output of the driver is taken from the node between T4 and T5, labeled **Data** (430). The entire driver assembly is labeled 400 and 414.

FIG. 32

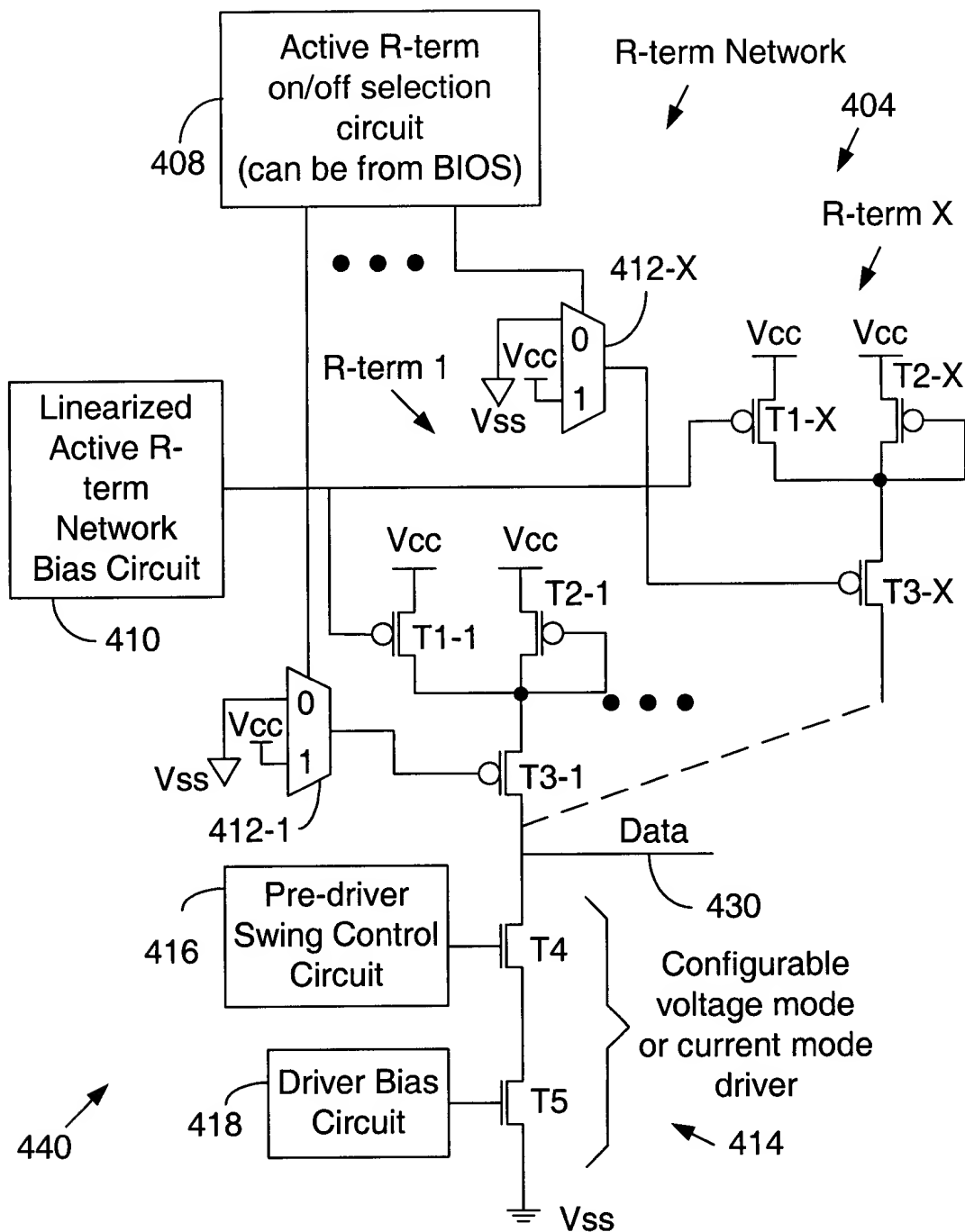


FIG. 33

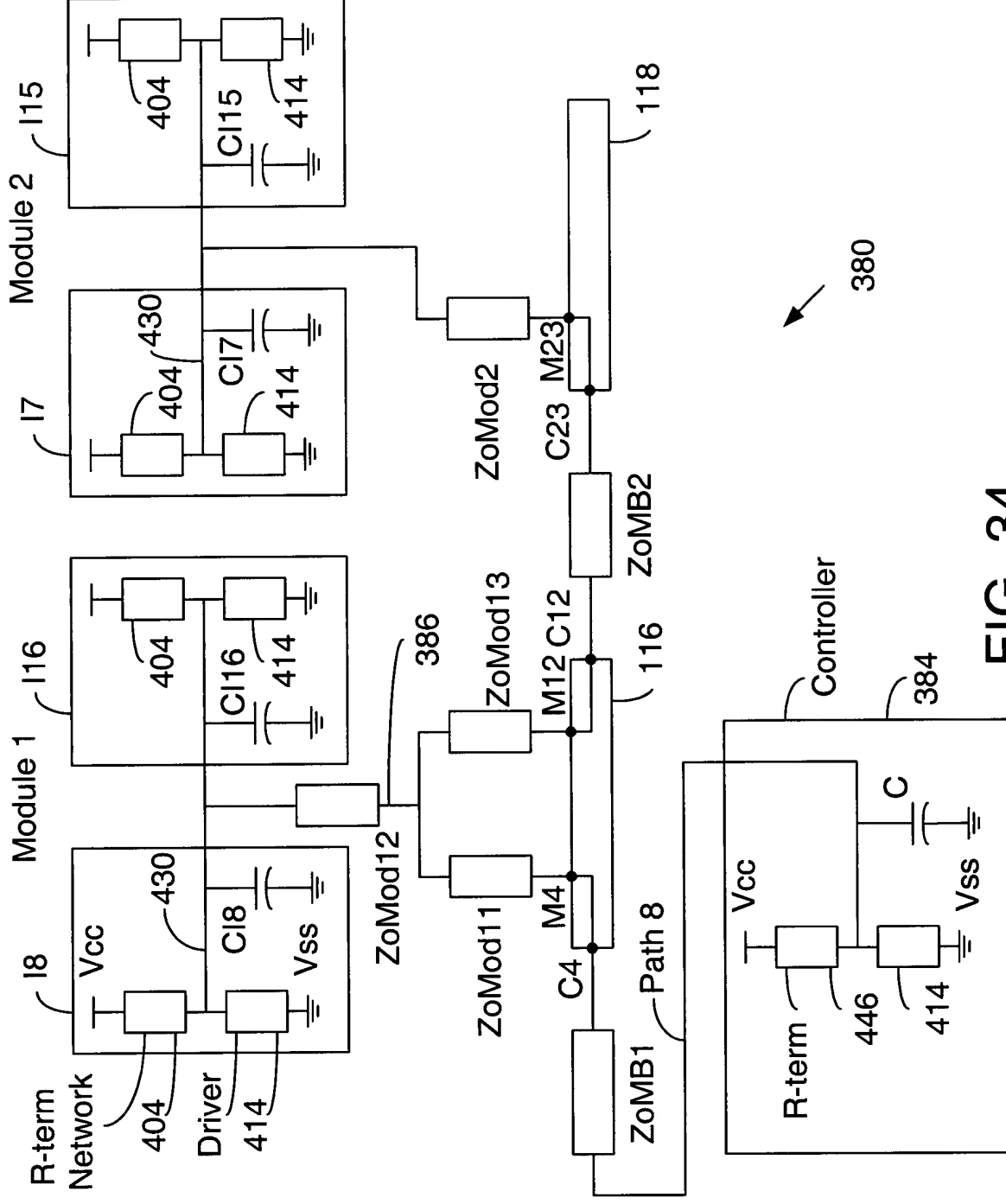


FIG. 34

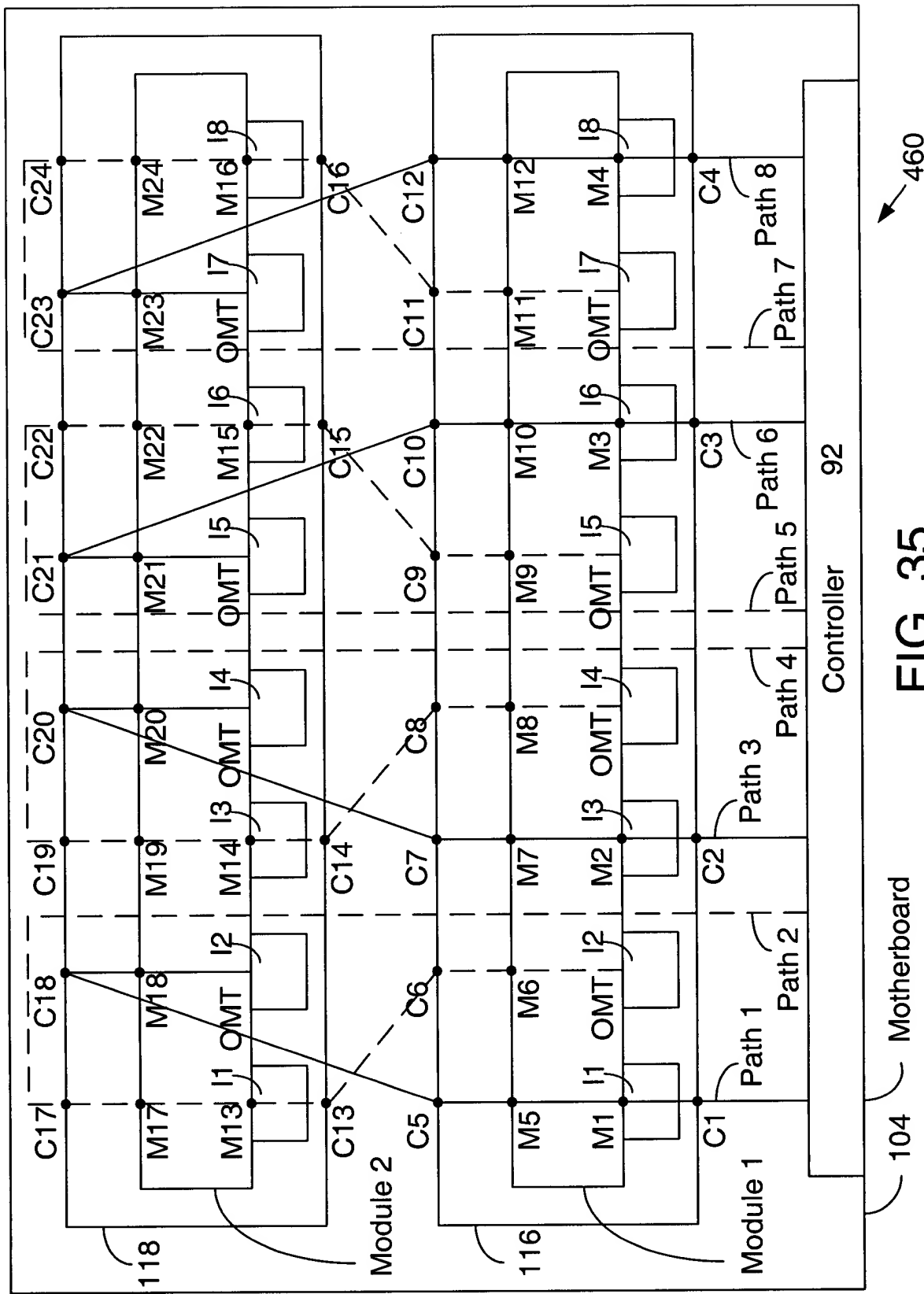




FIG. 36

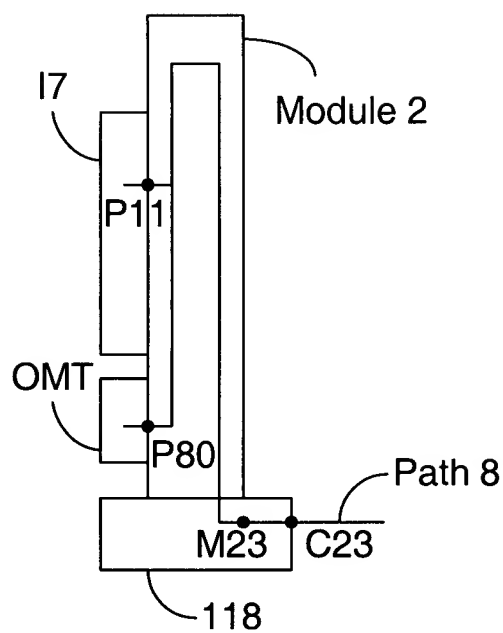


FIG. 36

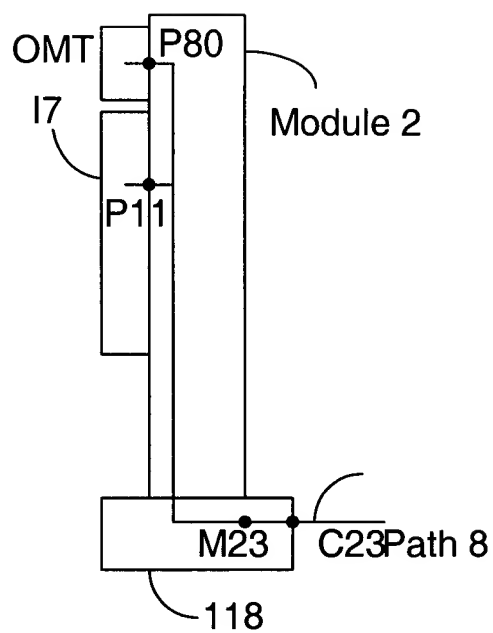


FIG. 37

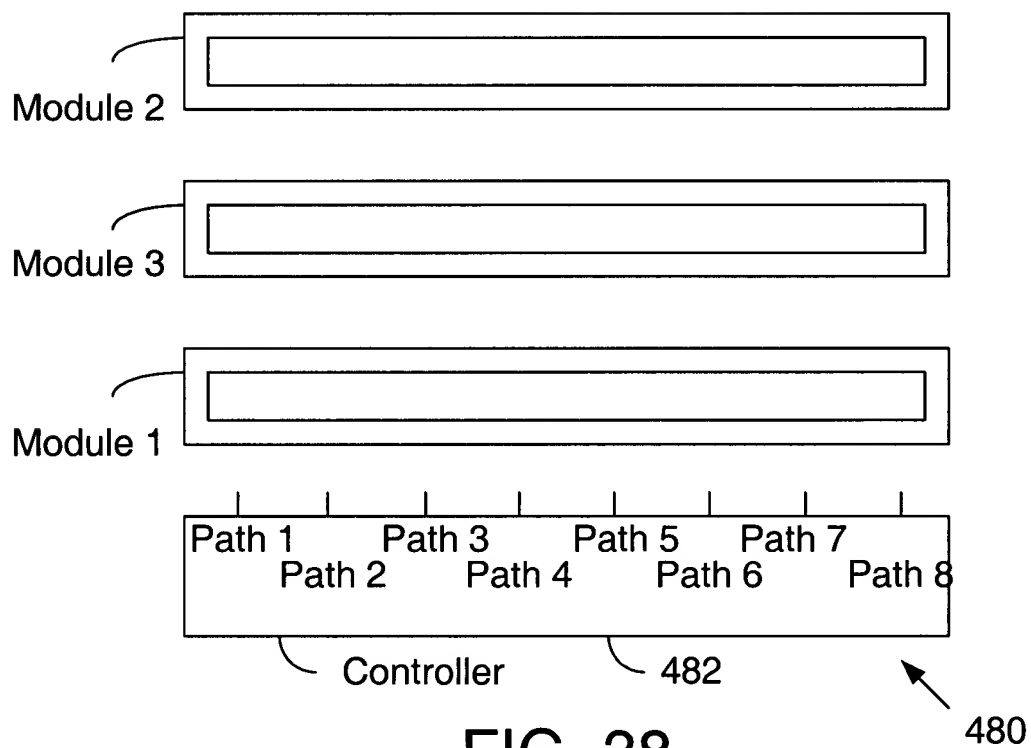


FIG. 38

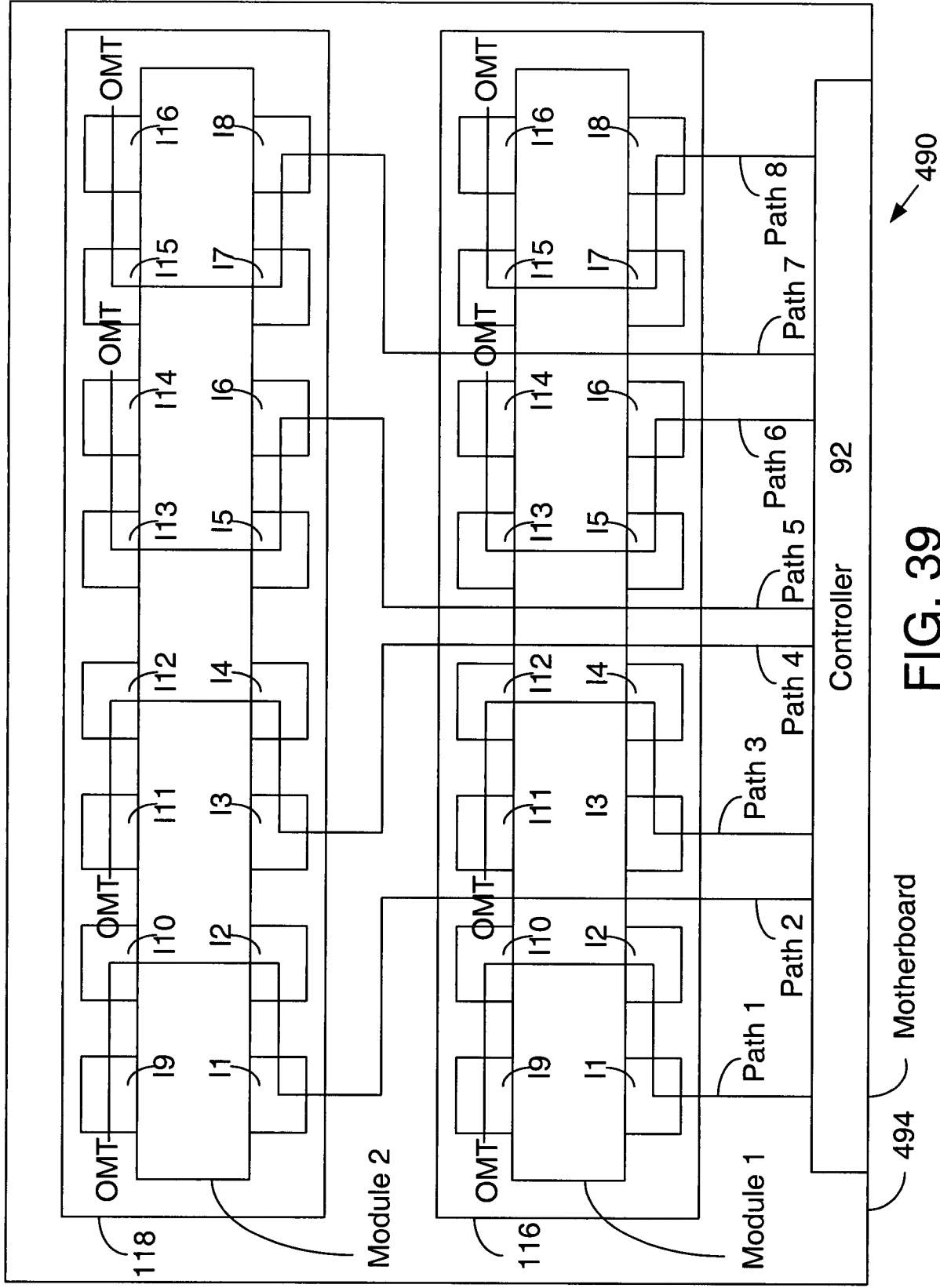


FIG. 39